

Table A7. The Impact of Experienced Certainty on Later Criminal Behavior

Study	Sample	Sample Type	Analysis	#IV	INF	Prior Crime	Experienced Certainty	Crime Type	Findings
Witte (1980)	641 male offenders, NC	Non Prob.	OLS	17	No	Yes	Conv. / Arrest	Rearrest-Any Crime	-, p> .10
							Prison / Conv.	Reconviction-Any	-, p> .10
								Rearrest-Any Crime	-, p> .10
								Reconviction- Any	-, p> .10
Bursik (1983)	938 youth offenders, Illinois	Non Prob.	OLS	5	No	Yes	Police Contacts / Arrests	Rearrest-Any Crime	-, p> .05
							Court Referrals / Petitions		-, p> .05
Myers (1983)	2,127 released federal prisoners black prisoners white prisoners	Non Prob.	Logistic	18	No	Yes	Commitments-Convictions	Any Crime	+, p< .05
									+, p< .05
									+, p< .05
Klepper and Nagin (1989c)	50,000 tax returns in the U.S.	Probability	OLS	7	No	No	Probability of Audit	Tax Fraud	-, p< .01
Trumbull (1989)	1310 offenders, North Carolina	Non Prob.	Tobit	20	No	Yes	Arrest / Crime	Rearrest-Any Crime	-, p> .10
							Conv. / Arrest		+, p>.10
							Prison / Conv.		-, p> .10
Grogger (1991)	13,978 offenders, California	Non Prob.	OLS	10	No	Yes	Conv. / Arrest	Felony	-, p< .01
								Non-Felony	-, p< .01
								Property	-, p< .01
								Non-Property	-, p< .01
Beron et al. (1992)	778 taxpayers, U.S.	Probability	2SLS	9	No	No	Probability of Audit	Tax Fraud	-, p< .05
Kim et al. (1993)	3,534 drug offenders, Florida	Non Prob.	OLS	20	No	Yes	% Convictions	Any Crime	+, p> .05
							% Drug Arrests		+, p< .05
Tauchen, et al (1994)	567 male teens in Philadelphia	Probability	Probit	18	No	Yes	Prosecutions / Arrest	Rearrest-Any Crime	-, p> .10
Paternoster & Piquero (1995)	1422 HS students, Southeast	Non Prob.	MLR	9	No	No	#Crimes without Capture	Multiple Drugs	-, p< .05
Piquero & Paternoster (1998)	1,686 drivers ages 16 and over 826 male drivers 860 female drivers	Probability	MLR	11	Yes	Yes	Committed DUI without Capture?	DUI	-, p< .05
									-, p< .05
									-, p< .05
Piquero & Pogarsky (2002)	250 students, Southwestern University	Non Prob.	Tobit	14	No	No	#DUI without Capture	DUI	-, p< .05
							Peer DUI minus Peers Caught		-, p< .05
							% Peers without Capture		+, p< .05

Study	Sample	Sample Type	Analysis	#IV	INF	Prior Crime	Experienced Certainty	Crime Type	Findings
Spohn & Holleran (2002)	1,530 offenders, Missouri	Non Prob.	Logistic	9	No	Yes	Crime/Prison for All Crimes	Any Crime	+, p> .05
Lochner (2005)	4,621 males age 12-16, 1997-2000	Unclear	OLS	9	No	No	County Arrest Ratio	Auto Theft	+, p> .05
								Theft< \$50	+, p> .05
Mocan & Rees (2005)	7,254 students grades 7-12, U.S.	Non Prob.	Probit	24	No	No	Arrests per Violent Crime	Selling Drugs	-, p< .05
								Assault	-, p< .05
								Robbery	-, p> .10
								Burglary	-, p> .10
								Theft	-, p> .10
Chen Loo (2006)	125 undergraduate students, Malaysia	Non Prob.	ANOVA	1	No	No	Probability of Audit	Tax Fraud	-, p> .05
Freeman & Watson (2006)	166 drunk drivers, Australia	Non Prob.	Ordinal	6	No	Yes	DUIs Without Capture-Self	DUI-Forecast	-, p< .01
								DUI- Past	-, p< .01
							DUIs Without Capture- Friends	DUI- Forecast	-, p> .05
								DUI- Past	+, p> .05
Matsueda, et al (2006)	1459 youths in Denver	Probability	Tobit	19	No	Yes	Probability of Arrest	Tax Fraud	-, p< .01
Sitren & Applegate (2006)	634 undergraduate students, Southeast	Probability	OLS	21	Yes	No	# of DUIs Without Capture	DUI	-, p= .00
							% peers avoided DUI Capture	DUI	-, p= .01
Spohn (2007)	1,077 felony offenders in Missouri, 1993	CE	OLS	18	Yes	Yes	Probability of Incarceration	Any Crime	+, p> .05
Sung and Richter (2007)	1,984 adult offenders in NY, 1990-2003	CE	OLS	15	No	Yes	Prison / Conv.	Recidivism-Any	-, p< .001
Eggert & Lokina (2009)	459 fishermen in Africa, 2003	Non Prob.	OLS	22	Yes	No	Probability of Arrest	Illegal Fishing-Past	-, p< .05
Brezina & Topalli (2012)	700 male Prisoners in Nebraska	Non. Prob.	Logistic	12	No	Yes	Arrest Per Crime Ratio	Forecast-Any Crime	-, p< .05
Sitren & Applegate (2012)	326 inmates in Southeast, 2006	Non Prob.	OLS	25	Yes	Yes	Crimes-Arrests-DUI	DUI-Forecast	-, p> .05
							Crimes-Arrests-Drug Pur.	Drug Pur.-Forecast	+, p> .05
							Crimes-Arrests-Shoplift	Shoplift-Forecast	-, p> .05
							Crimes-Arrests-Any Crime	DUI-Forecast	-, p> .05
							Crimes-Arrests-Any Crime	Drug Pur.-Forecast	+, p> .05
							Crimes-Arrests-Any Crime	Shoplift-Forecast	-, p> .05
							% Peers Charged-DUI	DUI-Forecast	+, p> .05
							% Peers Charged-Drug Pur.	Drug Pur.-Forecast	-, p> .05
							% Peers Charged- Shoplift	Shoplift-Forecast	+, p< .01
							% Peers Punished- Any Crime	DUI-Forecast	+, p> .05
							% Peers Punished- Any Crime	Drug Pur.-Forecast	+, p> .05

Study	Sample	Sample Type	Analysis	#IV	INF	Prior Crime	Experienced Certainty	Crime Type	Findings
Steiner et al (2012)	1,244 parole violators, Ohio, 2003-05	Probability	MLR	5	No	No	% Peers Punished- Any Crime Violations / Sanctions-Any Crime C+S+S	Shoplift-Forecast Rearrest- Felony	-, p> .05 -, p< .01 -, p< .05
Lee & Teske (2015)	370 Probationers in Texas, 2002-10	Non Prob.	History	13	No	Yes	Conv. / Arrest	Probation Violation	-, p> .05

Clarification of Commonly Used Abbreviations in Table 7

Note- For all all punishment avoidance measures of certainty, findings have been reversed to make them align with deterrence findings for certainty of punishment variables. For example, a positive finding for # of DUIs without capture would be in line with deterrence, and thus, it was placed down as negative in our results.

Column Headings

#IV- Number of Independent Variables in the Analysis

INF- Did the Study Control For Informal Sanctions?

Experienced Certainty- All measures represent respondents' experienced certainty of punishment when committing crime. The most commonly used abbreviations in Table 7 are listed below. When certainty of punishment is experienced vicariously it is listed within the measure. For instance, experienced certainty is only through one's peers, it is noted in the measure.

Abbreviations Located Under Column Headings

CE= Complete Enumeration

Commitments – Convictions= # of Commitments minus the number of Convictions

CxS- Actual Certainty multiplied or combined with Actual Severity

C+S+S- Certainty + Severity+ Swiftness

Drug Pur.- Drug Purchase

History- History Analysis. An approach similar to logistic regression

MLR- Maximum Likelihood Factor Analysis

Mult. Drugs = Multiple Crimes Combined into One Drug Use Measure

NC- North Carolina

Non Prob.- Non Probability

NY- New York

OLS- Ordinary Least Squares Regression

RCM= Random Coefficient

Pur.- Drug Purchase